

**Discuss  
position at  
n April 21st**

## Delegates Defer Action Which Would Request President Roosevelt to Bring Unity Among Labor's Warring Factions.

Communication From Los Angeles Central Labor Council, Read at Last Wednesday Night's Meeting of Portland C. L. U., Firm in Belief President's Influence Would Induce Leaders in A. F. of L. and C. I. O. to Confer and Possibly Bring About Settlement of Present Difficulties.

On a communication from the American Central Labor Council, comprising resolutions, read at Wednesday's meeting of the Grand Central Labor Union, President Roosevelt to use influence and understanding to restore unity in the American Labor movement.

During the discussion, it was pointed out the resolutions submitted by the American Central Labor Council had considerable merit, and with the President's influence, it was thought much good could be accomplished; but that consideration should be given to the excessive burdens with which the

Evening, April 21.  
Arguments offered against such a  
were that President Roosevelt  
to, while having proved himself a  
friend of the masses of working  
people throughout his political career,  
could not be expected to carry on ac-  
tivities which it is possible for organ-  
ized Labor to do itself.  
While means for briefing about this

ty were considered of tremendous importance. It was contended other methods can be used for bringing about an understanding, and among others, a plan recently suggested by the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, which is to call a general conference to bring together leaders of the A. F. of L. and the CIO for the purpose of discussing means which it

**LABOR'S NON-PARTISAN LEAGUE  
SWUNG INTO FULL ACTION AT  
MEETING HELD IN AUGUSTA CHURCH**

**MEETING HELD IN AUGUSTA SUN**

**Delegates Representing Local Unions From All Parts of State, Regardless of Party Alignment, Re-affirm Confidence in President's Supreme Court Program—Adopt By-Laws and Start Organization Functioning on Aggressive Lines.**

Reaffirmation of the President's Je-j-formed during the Presidential cam

major program, adoption of a constitution and by-laws, and outlining a campaign of activities to be extended throughout the State of Maine, were the principal features of interest at the meeting of the executive board of the Maine State Branch of Labor's non-Marxist League, held in Hotel

The meeting, presided over by Alonzo F. Young, of Bar Harbor, chairman of the League, was well attended. Members of organizations from various sections of the State being unanimous in their expressions regarding the importance of the League from a political as well as economic standpoint, and among those named to form

leagues these changes were accepted with promises of good results. In his opening address at the meeting, Chairman Young pointed out minutely the objects of the League, stating that as its name implies, all citizens regardless of party affiliation are entitled to become members. He said that all leagues are to be formed in all sections of the state and that frequent

The League, according to its principles is strictly non-partisan in its

**NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD  
HANDLED 2072 CASES, INVOLVING  
715,703 WORKERS, UP TO MARCH**

Activities of the National Labor Relations Board during the 17 months since it began operations, shows, in a bulletin issued during the week that 1972 cases have been handled. This guide includes action on charges of unfair labor practices and petitions for election, and charges of unfair labor practices and petitions for election, and charges of unfair labor practices and petitions for election.

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## TYPOS MAKE FIRST ATTEMPT TO WORK OUT UNIFORM SYSTEM OF CONTRACT WITHOUT IT'S HELP

Delegates Representing Subordinate Unions With Membership of 40,000 Outlines Program of Wage and Working Conditions To Be Submitted for Action At Louisville, Ky., Convention in August

Officials of Portland Typographical Union are in receipt of details regarding the conference of unions held under the auspices of the American Typographical Conference, in Hotel Plymouth, New York City, last week, when a four-point program was formulated to stabilize wages and working conditions and stimulate trade conditions in the commercial office of the industry.

Present at the conference, according to information sent Mr. Cawwell, were members representing a membership of more than 40,000 members of Typographical Unions, including those in the State of New York, Connecticut, Maryland, New Jersey, the District of Columbia and the New England States.

The program, which is intended to serve as the basis of a "little NLRB" for the industry, set the following objectives:

A common expiration date for all union contracts, preferably September 30, and limitation of contracts to one year.

Improvement of working conditions, including elimination of mandatory arbitration clauses from all contracts, with retention of voluntary arbitration for both settlement of disputes and for the employment of new employees.

Establishment of standard practices for the employment of new employees, including apprentices, journeymen, and all unskilled labor in composing rooms, and

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people have on purchasing this kind of work.

It is most significant, one union official said in discussing the economic power of working people, that those who pay the best wages, get the best work. The bulk of the patronage from a class of people who, while in receipt of the best wages, are not directly concerned with the quality of the work.

It is desirable to consider over to reach that goal whereby working people will be able to secure the fruits of the fruits of their labor.

There must be consistency. Principles must be established for the future. It is being contended that the latter is responsible for a large percentage of the economic power of the working people.

Change to Democratic Economic Power Working people of Portland and other cities are being organized to demonstrate their economic strength. This is most important as it is the only way to secure for the workers a voice in the management of the industry.

By approval by local and regional unions, the program will be submitted to the annual convention of the I. T. U. at Louisville, Ky., in September.

David E. Cawwell, president of the Portland Typographical Union, is quoted as saying that the conference represented the first attempt, outside of the I. T. U., to bring about a uniform system of contracts.

This present system of local determination of rates and working conditions is no longer fair to either employer or employee, he said, because of rapid transportation facilities, printing jobs, particularly commercial printing, can be done in more outside the area in which they are done.

"Such a situation causes hardship for both the printer and the employer. A general stabilization of rates and working conditions, toward a national scale of wages in the future, is the only solution."

## STREET CARMEN'S UNION ADDS 50 NEW MEMBERS TO DIVISION DURING FEBRUARY AND MARCH

Providence, Rhode Island, Apr. 8.—The idea of a "little NLRB" in local bus and trolley transportation is given by the report received during the week by officials of Street Carmen's Union, Division 438, to the effect that the organization added 50 new members to its roster during the months of February and March.

This increase in membership, it was said, is due to the publicity mentioned by the U. E. R. because of increased business on bus and trolley lines. Among these are a number of former employees, who had been laid off several years ago, and who since had been following other occupations.

Another matter of importance announced was the increase in dues paid to the union as a result of the increase in the number of members and other employees. The increase calls for an additional \$100 to \$150, payable in installments of \$10 to \$15, monthly.

According to Secretary MacFarland, there was several of a reduction in the number of deaths among members who were compared with a year ago. There were reported only two deaths this year, these being Arthur

Blanchard, a retired truckman, and John J. Blum, a retired truckman, who were both laid off from the Street Carmen's Union, Division 438, in 1935.

In his notice to members of Division 438 regarding the results of the investigation of the Street Carmen's Union, Secretary MacFarland says as follows: "The Street Carmen's Union, Division 438, is a very important union to the members."

"Within the next week or two days, you will receive a letter from the Street Carmen's Union, Division 438, regarding the results of the investigation of the Street Carmen's Union, Division 438, in 1935."

"The Street Carmen's Union, Division 438, is a very important union to the members. It is a union that is dedicated to the service of its members and to the improvement of their working conditions."

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## ORGANIZERS LOOK FOR SETTLEMENT OF LEWISTON-ABBURN STRIKE, IS ANNOUNCEMENT AT MEETING

More Than 1500 Men Held at Mass Meeting Yesterday, Are Told Manufacturers Can Hold Out But Short Time—Now Show Workers Are Available to Take Places of Strikers, Speakers Say.

The situation at Lewiston-Abbott works on a strike is expected to be settled in a matter of days, according to a statement made at a meeting held yesterday.

At a meeting held yesterday, at which more than 1500 men were present, the organizers of the strike were told that the manufacturers could hold out but for a short time.

As, as proven indications are that the manufacturers are holding out but for a short time, the organizers of the strike were told that the manufacturers could hold out but for a short time.

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## CHIPMAN'S Labor Benefits by Trading at CHIPMAN'S

Local ownership and local administration bring more benefits to local labor than absentee-control and an outflow of money from Portland's sphere of influence. We work here—live here—are interested in every phase of local progress and the financial improvement of this, OUR trading center.

Every Possible Chipman Dollar Is Spent Here and Every Possible Buying Advantage Is Given You, Which Means Topmost Quality at Lowest Prices.

674 CONGRESS STREET PORTLAND, ME.

Workers with a potential membership of many thousands, with headquarters at Cleveland, Ohio, of the American Federation of State County and Municipal Employees, will be interested in the Chipman's.

"We have seven national and international unions in the making. The Chipman's is a trading center, directly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and the American Federation of State County and Municipal Employees."

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## UNEMPLOYMENT COMMISSION FAVORS CHANGE TO INCLUDE FIRMS EMPLOYING FOUR OR MORE WORKERS.

Clifford A. Somerville, chairman of the Maine State Unemployment Commission, in an address before the Association of Manufacturers of Maine, April 8, said that the commission is given to changing the present law which excluded firms employing four or more workers.

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## Granite Cutters Official Exposes Insurance Scheme

Boston, Massachusetts, Apr. 8.—Among the startling revelations at the hearing held by the A. F. of L. State Fund Commission, which is the committee on Judiciary, was the statement made by Granite Cutters of Quincy, representing the Granite Cutters of Maine, that they had a plan for State-owned compensation insurance.

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**Civil Service Bill,  
Introduced by Sen.  
Martin, is Praised**

At a meeting of the Citizens' Club held at the Livermore Falls recently Speaker George E. Hill of the Maine House of Representatives told his listeners that State employes should be hired for the benefit of the State, and not simply to benefit the job-holders. At the same time, he endorsed the bill to establish a State civil service system in Maine, as recently introduced.

Mr. Hill called attention to the fact that the State of Maine disbursed annually, in the cost of administration, some 20 millions of dollars. He contended that such a task required a trained staff of workers something, which a civil service system would

Speaking of old age assistance, he said that the State would eventually appropriate a sum ranging between one and a half million and two million dollars or more, annually. As to ways and means for raising additional re-

of this and succeeding Legislatures Real estate, he said, had not been burdened by increased State taxes for some years past; on the other hand, cities and towns had increased such taxes to an almost alarming degree.

One curious situation had developed whereby the public clamored for expensive social betterments, but ignored or resisted the necessary taxation to provide money to carry them out. Mr. Hill declared his inability to reconcile these opposing views.

**Employees' Daily Record for Labor Department Favored**

A re-drafted bill that would require employers in a majority of Maine businesses to keep a daily record of time worked by employees hired on an hour-to-hour basis, and who would be available to the public, has been introduced in the Maine Legislature.

The bill would affect manufacturing; mechanical, mining, quarrying, mercantile, restaurant, street railway, telegraph, telephone, building trades

**Townsendites Favor Plan to Modify  
Primary Law**

the First Congressional District, I

**AG**

## GAS RATES

## Effective / COOKING

**36%**  
**REDUCTION**

## REDUCTION KITCHEN

## KITCHEN HEATING

**25%  
REDUCTION**

**BANGOR GA**

## Scene

**Sears**  
GOLDSPOT Elec

The finest Coldspot offer in our line, incorporating all the important features, many dollars more! And bringing convenience beyond your fondest dreams. A flat, stainless, rustless aluminum

fl. of area. 6.32 cu. ft. of storage freeze 7½ lbs. of ice amazingly orderly place for everything. M. automatic defroasting. 3-inch doors electric bills. Interior light exterior with sparkling chrome

Every woman in America who  
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**SEARS, ROEB**

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1039-1043.





CROSLLEY SHELVA DOR

THE LABOR NEWS, No. 1

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## ORGANIZING WAVE THROUGHOUT NATION BRINGS THOUSANDS OF WORKERS INTO TRADE UNIONS

Settlement of Chrysler Strike and Others Throughout Country Shows Workers in All Lines Are Union-Minded and Seek to Improve Conditions Through Medium of Organization.

With the settlement of the Chrysler automobile strike during the week, and similar organizational activities in other industrial centers throughout the country, hundreds of thousands of workers who, only a few months ago, were comparatively inactive, have joined the great industrial army which is making the socialist faith in large industries in all parts of the country, inspired by this organization, have been brought into the fold of the workers' movement.

The past week has been an unusually active one for all engaged in organizational work. All participants have been enthusiastic and feel confident regarding results. Labor News.

## NEW PACT SIGNED BETWEEN COAL MINERS AND EMPLOYERS RAISES WAGES FOR 470,000 WORKERS

Agreement Signed at New York Governs Appalachian Region But Will Bring Gains to Workers in Other Regions—Lewis and Edward F. McCordy, Assistant Secretary of Labor, Voice Satisfaction at Settlement.

The United Mine Workers of America and the coal coal mine operators of the Appalachian region have signed an agreement which adds about \$5,000,000 to the annual earnings of 470,000 coal miners, and will bring proportional gains to the 170,000 coal miners outside the Appalachian region. The agreement was signed following a one-day stoppage of work in the region.

While Henry Ford has been the most prominent name in the news, others have made similar statements, only to find when waiting up to the end that their plants, employing as many as 100,000 workers, were closed, or remained thus until they "closed up the dotted line."

The situation is made more interesting these days by the fact that national and international unions making part of the American Federation of Labor have taken exception to it.

As the campaign goes along, and the excitement over CIO activities is abating, there seems to be a clearer understanding between state and local leaders, representing both organizations, and this is believed to be closing up a breach which a few

months ago seemed on the verge of causing serious consequences.

As far as known, in this and nearby states, as well as locally, CIO leaders are combining their efforts to organize the craft that either have no national or international unions, and those whose national unions are part of their organization. An exception, of course, can be made in this line, it is claimed, are directed toward increasing the membership of a shop union that became a dual organization in the West and West Workers' International Union several years before the CIO was formed.

Incidentally to this, it can be said that the H. & S. W. U. is conducting a special or auxiliary drive, and from which good results are reported.

In Boston, Providence, Springfield and other New England cities, activities are carried on vigorously by both organizations, with apparently little friction.

For the most part, the CIO is actively engaged in reorganizing the industry under its new slogan, under the leadership of Sidney Hillman, president of the American Federation of Labor, and the CIO.

In Springfield, upholsterers in three plants have organized under a shop union with the Upholsterers' International Union, and these are also negotiating a contract.

The past week has been an unusually active one for all engaged in organizational work. All participants have been enthusiastic and feel confident regarding results. Labor News.

Where tonnage, footage or yardage rates are paid on conveyors or other machine, the rate of increase to such rates shall be the same percentage of increase as is applied to the basic loading and cutting rates.

Agreement Provides: "An increase of 10 cents per day shall be given to all other day and monthly men affected by this agreement."

The agreement will remain in force until March 1, 1938.

President John L. Lewis of the union made the following statement: "On behalf of the mine workers I express our appreciation to the bituminous coal industry for this agreement."

There was a spirit of mutual cooperation on both sides and a desire to settle the differences in the industry without a strike. The mine workers will do all in their power to make the agreement a success.

Operators Also Pleased: Charles F. O'Neill, spokesman for the operators, also expressed himself as satisfied. Assistant Secretary of Labor, McCordy declared that the "Both sides are to be congratulated. They have given an excellent illustration of cooperation in the industry."

"All cutting rates (shortwall machines) shall be increased 1 cent per ton."

"Cutting rates on truck-mounted machines shall be increased 10 percent of the amount of increase on shortwall machines."

"Seventy cents per day increase shall be applied to all miners employed on a day or hourly rate on mechanical loading and conveyor devices and to all employees engaged in production in strip pits."

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## AGREEMENT WHICH GUARANTEES RAILROAD PENSIONS HAILED WITH SATISFACTION BY ALL CONCERNED

Marks First Instance That U. S. Government Has Set Up Pension Plan for Workers Not on Government Payroll—Result of Genuine Effort to Settle Problems Through Collective Bargaining—Settlement Brought About As Per Suggestion From President Roosevelt.

With collective bargaining legislation during the past few days in the long campaign conducted by the U. S. Government to settle the problem of railroad pensions, a national agreement was signed between the American Federation of Labor and the National Railroad Brotherhoods, which provided for a pension plan for railroad workers.

The agreement, which was signed in Washington, D. C., on April 1, 1937, provides for a pension plan for railroad workers who have been employed for at least 10 years.

The plan provides for a pension of \$100 per month for workers who have been employed for at least 10 years, and \$150 per month for workers who have been employed for at least 20 years.

The plan also provides for a pension of \$200 per month for workers who have been employed for at least 30 years.

The plan is a landmark in the history of collective bargaining, and marks the first time that the U. S. Government has set up a pension plan for workers not on government payroll.

The plan is a result of genuine effort to settle problems through collective bargaining, and marks a new era in the history of labor relations.

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First National Stores

# Coffee Sale

First National Stores

OUR BEST BRAND - FRESH GROUND OR IN THE CAN

2 LB 45c 2 LB 43c

A NEW ENGLAND FAVORITE FOR OVER 30 YEARS

1 LB 19c 1 LB 17c

A MILD, MELLOW, FULL-FLAVORED BLEND

## RICHMOND

## Canned Tomatoes

Massachusetts will welcome this chance to check up on canned tomatoes. These prices will be in effect until Saturday night, April 10th

STANDARD	2 1/2 TINS	39c
RICHMOND	2 1/2 TINS	29c
RICHMOND	2 1/2 TINS	29c

## Pineapple Sale

Massachusetts will welcome this chance to check up on canned pineapples. These prices will be in effect until Saturday night, April 10th

GEMS	2 1/2 TINS	39c
SPEARS	2 1/2 TINS	39c
JUICE	2 1/2 TINS	25c

APPLE SAUCE	2 1/2 TINS	17c
FINST	2 1/2 TINS	23c
PANCAKE FLOUR	2 1/2 TINS	7c
HORMEL SOUP	2 1/2 TINS	19c
DAINTY DOT VANILLA	2 1/2 TINS	17c
DILL PICKLES	2 1/2 TINS	15c
TAPIOCA	2 1/2 TINS	7c

BLUE RIBBON MALT	2 1/2 TINS	59c
DICED CARROTS	2 1/2 TINS	17c
MY-T-FINE DESSERTS	2 1/2 TINS	17c
UNEEBA BISCUITS	2 1/2 TINS	13c
N.B.C. FIG BARS	2 1/2 TINS	15c

COFFEE MOCHA CAKE	2 1/2 TINS	18c
RAISIN BUNS	2 1/2 TINS	10c
CHEESE BREAD	2 1/2 TINS	11c

## Mayonnaise Sale

First Mayonnaise contains ingredients of the highest quality. Creamy texture, delicious flavor

8 PT 13c 23 PT 39c

## IRON WORKERS PLAN ORGANIZING CAMPAIGN AMONG STEEL MILLS

Announcement made during the week to officers and organizers of the Iron Workers' Union, who are planning a campaign to organize steel mills throughout the country.

## THE HARVARD BREWERY IS 100% UNIONIZED

FULLY AGED TASTES BETTER

P. & IF YOU LIKE ALE WITH EXTRA BODY—ASK FOR HARVARD DOUBLE ALE

Wandette Worsted Co.

WATERVILLE, MAINE

S.S. Warren Co.

WESTBROOK, MAINE

Commonwealth Shoe & Leather Co.

CARDINER, MAINE

COMPLIMENTS OF the ST. CROIX PAPER COMPANY

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## BUSINESS ON UPSWING WITH LIVING COSTS ADVANCING MAKES INCREASED WAGES NECESSARY

Continuing upon the general business situation, as it now exists, the American Federation of Labor, in its monthly review of general industrial conditions, throughout the country, says, in substance:

Significant above other factors, in the business situation, this spring, is the strong upward current of business activity. Although the steady rise, from February to December was broken in January, 1937, by floods and industrial dislocations, the upward movement was resumed again by mid-February. It is now evident that the recovery, gathered by much momentum that any minor business hindrance cannot effectively retard its vigorous upswing.

As for general industrial production by the middle of the current month of March it became evident that production had reached the level of the last months of 1936. It is now close to the normal line, and will probably exceed that point by next summer, barring altogether unusual circumstances.

On the face of the present outlook, it is confidently expected that there will be a continuation of the present favorable production record, probably to last for the next six to eight months or more.

There has been, throughout the country, a general advance in living standards, caused by coincident wage increases. Business is now well out of the rut, as the phrase goes. For instance, in 1937 a little less than one thousand corporations reported profits 10 per cent above those of the first quarter of 1936. This applies to leading corporations.

One result of the learning and accumulation of such large profits has been to cause a larger disbursement of dividends to stockholders. This is justifiable, but to secure and maintain general industrial equilibrium

there must also be an increase in wages. It is self-evident that it is important to enlarge the mass of consumer goods as rapidly and as largely as possible. No material for goods so results in a certain amount of production—with its inevitable unemployment.

It must also be kept in mind that the rising cost of living, of itself, under conditions of the wage and workers' inequality. Wage cuts followed the end of 1936. As a result, we have lost half the wage advance made under that provision of the New Deal. A further rise in the cost of living is more than plainly indicated. It is apparently assured. Increased salaries to officials and disproportionately large dividends will not ensure a continuation of prosperity. On the other hand, unless workers share, and share actively, in the wealth which they have helped to create, prosperity cannot be expected to last.

Commenting upon the main facts as indicated above, everything shows that it is somewhat entirely overlooked that the United States is in an especially favored position. This is a position which is the freedom from the spectre of war, which for ever hangs over Europe. The destructive civil war, which is now raging in Spain has given rise to more and more apprehension, upon the part of practically all the first class powers of the world, that this country, in its position against sanguinary dictatorship, it prolonged too far, may result in a general European war. The United States, from its position of strategic 1,000 miles across the ocean, can afford to give to its own domestic affairs that intimate attention which should make for our increasing general economic stability. By that one instance alone, this country should mark the way to leadership in general world recovery.

## MCGRADY SUBMITS PLAN FOR ENDING INDUSTRIAL STRIFE FOR GOOD OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

In Address Before U. S. Chamber of Commerce, Assistant Secretary of Labor Declares Old Methods of Fighting Labor Are Antiquated and Useless—Quoting Statistics to Show Great Losses Sustained by Labor and Industry.

Washington, D. C., Apr. 10.—Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, advocated a national labor policy last Monday in an address before the American Industrial Development Council at the headquarters of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

"We declared that the old methods of dealing with labor disputes are antiquated and inefficient," McGrady said. "Fighting old labor employers have not stopped strikes by building up company unions or by the use of spy systems and fear gas, he said."

"This is not a civilized way of finding a solution for disputes between men and management," McGrady said. "These outmoded methods have not stopped the creation of labor and the leaders of organized labor with the assistance of the government, to get together and make a program. Either by legislation or by industrial agreements we must act to end this cycle of constant economic warfare."

"If it is done voluntarily for the good of industry, labor and the people and for the safety of the entire nation, it will be done by another method," McGrady said.

"To put it bluntly, the truth of the matter is that this country has no national labor policy. Labor has not agreed upon one."

His organizations for the time being are split in fratricidal war.

"Industry has no policy. Part of it is for collective bargaining and our side representation. Part of it is playing with the fallacy of company unionism."

"If it is done voluntarily for the good of industry, labor and the people and for the safety of the entire nation, it will be done by another method," McGrady said.

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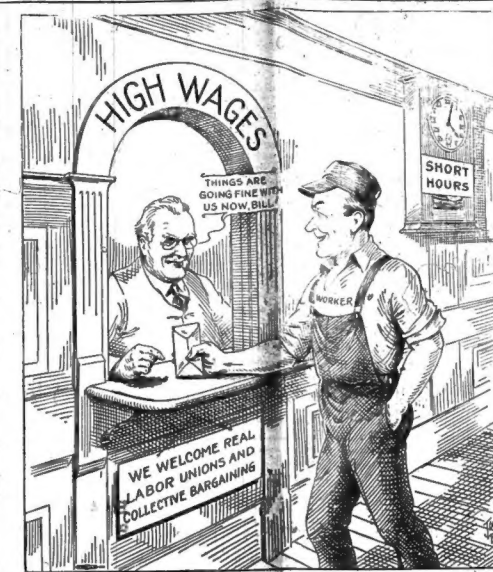
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## BEST INSURANCE AGENCY

Drawn for LABOR by John M. Bean



As the above illustration depicts, the scene at the factory window of the cashier's office is very friendly. The worker is receiving an envelope which he knows will contain enough money for him to maintain a comfortable

After reference to the recent widespread wage increases and the signs of continued recovery, he declared that perhaps the most important factor in determining the extent of the recovery is the price level.

"Will industry be satisfied with passing on to the ultimate consumer only those additional costs that are legitimate?" he asked. "Or will it too frequently in the past, take advantage of the situation and use wage rate increases as an opportunity for holding up temporary exorbitant profits?"

"If the price level is increased to the point where the labor population of the nation finds that it has received no gain in its standards of living from wage-rate increases, you may rest assured that labor will come back and demand still higher wages. We need to find out our own wages to avoid a repetition of that vicious spiral of still higher prices, still higher wages, and all that such a situation implies."

He reported preliminary figures indicating that whereas 11,121,212 workers were laid off in 1932, they lost 11,652,337 man-hours in 1937. There were 786,000 workers laid off with a loss of 1,149,600 man-hours.

In 1936, he added, 1,415,648 workers were involved and the man-hours lost numbered 19,951,749.

**Freemen and Others Sign Pact With C. E. & Q. R. R.**

A new agreement covering employees coming under the jurisdiction of the

able plans of living to which he feels he is entitled. At the same time, the legend under the picture reads: "We welcome real labor unions and collective bargaining."

It has taken many years for certain employers to get the light—but at least it has prevailed. Squeezed down wages do not make, and have not been made, for increased efficiency and good morale. The facts are all on the other side—higher instead of lower wages, more increased production and good morale.

**ARRANGEMENT WHEREBY C. I. O. IS TO ADMINISTER U. T. W. AFFAIRS DURING NATION-WIDE CAMPAIGN**

Details for Organization Drive, Which is Ready to Be Started, as Planned in New York Office of C. I. O., With Sidney Hillman, President of Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, in Complete Charge.

Arrangements for the nationwide drive to organize textile workers, according to announcement made during the week, have been completed and made from the appointment of Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, who is to be in charge of activity. The Committee for Industrial Organization shall coordinate the drive and shall coordinate a Chairman and Secretary-Treasurer and such additional members as are deemed necessary by the Chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization, two of the United Textile Workers of America.

The United Textile Workers Organizing Committee shall have full authority and power to administer outstanding and existing contracts between members and the United Textile Workers of America, or any of its affiliated federations or locals.

(b) To handle all matters relative to the organizing campaign to be initiated on behalf of all the textile workers of this country.

(c) To fix the initiation fee and dues for all new members and to make great dispensation from the payment of initiation fees or dues for present members, and to require, if it so determines, that all initiation fees or dues shall come into the United Textile Workers of America from any other source, shall be turned over to the Textile Workers Organizing Committee for campaign purposes.

(d) To deal with employers of textile workers and receive agreements on an industry, employer or any other basis in the discretion of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee.

3. The United Textile Workers of America shall turn over to the Textile Workers Organizing Committee to be used in the organizing campaign. The several officers and agents of the United Textile Workers of America shall place themselves under the jurisdiction and orders of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee.

4. The Committee for Industrial Organization shall contribute such sum of money as conditions of the organizing campaign require, to be distributed by the Secretary-Treasurer of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee, subject to ratification by such committee.

5. The Committee for Industrial Organization shall have complete power and authority to determine the details incident to the termination of the organizing campaign, the reorganization of the United Textile Workers of America for the benefit of its present members and have members on jobs during the organizing campaign.

United Textile Workers of America by Francis J. Gordon, President, Committee for Industrial Organization by John L. Lewis, Chairman, Charles P. Howard, Sidney Hillman.

OREGON LUMBER WORKERS FAVOR THIRTY-HOUR WEEK

The Columbia River District Council of the Lumber and Sawmill Workers' Union, in session in Portland, Oregon, adopted a resolution favoring the thirty-hour day and the thirty-hour week with no reduction in daily pay, as a positive remedy for wholesale unemployment due to the installation of high-speed machinery.

## MAJOR BERRY REFERS TO GREAT PROGRESS MADE BY NON-PARTISAN LEAGUE AS MOST AMAZING FACT

Referring to the two-day conference sponsored by Labor's Non-Partisan League held in Washington, Major Berry, of the League, said as follows:

"I have held a tremendously successful national conference of Labor's Non-Partisan League, and we have demonstrated the position of the great mass of the American people, including farmers and wage earners. We have demonstrated a unity of labor which is a new thing in the history of the United States. We have demonstrated a unity of labor which is a new thing in the history of the United States. We have demonstrated a unity of labor which is a new thing in the history of the United States."

"Our delegates have made their position clear to members of Congress. It is a person to person canvas. We have no intention of speaking through any kind of intermediary. We are directly expressing the sentiment of the American people. We are not friends that we had looked for and we had a considerable number who are giving the matter honest and sincere thought and who, we are sure, will be found voting with the president and for the people when the voting is cast."

"While we have devoted our main attention to the court issue, we have also perfected our national organization, given some support to our work in every one of the forty-eight states representing the country."

"It is with immense gratification that I have witnessed the fresh demonstration of the unity and determination of our people to go forward in the carrying on of the Roosevelt program. Labor, through the League, gladly shoulders the share of the burden of carrying on the fight, because it is the people's fight."

Look over your list receipt and see if it isn't time to renew your subscription to The Labor News.

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BANANAS	GOLDEN YELLOW	5 LBS	25c
WINESAP APPLES		4 LBS	27c
ORANGES	JUICY VALANCIA	DOZEN	49c
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## Who's to Blame?

(Continued from Page 1)

stabilization standpoint, would have proven beneficial, not only to the workers, but to the employer as well.

For the most part, these conferences were met with an apparent determined and prejudiced mind against dealing with employees as a trade union organization. The argument was advanced that this constituted an illegal effort to interfere with one's business, and point blank statements were made to the effect that "I'm going to run my business in my own way, and refuse to be dictated to by any union organ."

In some cases, there became extremely vicious and referred to the personnel of unions as anarchistic, socialist and even communistic, when as a matter of fact this was farthest from the truth, and used for other purpose than to discourage those who had been charged with the task of bringing about an agreement, thereby eliminating the possibility of industrial difficulty.

The writer remembers having called to the attention of these apparently "immovable" bosses that the time was not far distant when they would be compelled to become more lenient; that greater courtesy, softer words and an entirely different attitude would have to be adopted in their dealings with union labor.

A great war, which millions of workers felt had been instigated by greedy and profit-seeking agencies had greatly disturbed their minds. The depression of 1918, which caused suffering and privation to millions while the "nouveau riche" with their millions made during the war were living on the fat of the land. The two periods years from 1923 to 1929, when more millions were made and squandered, while the workers barely received a living wage.

All this provided food for thought, and which was immensely augmented when from 1929 to 1934, there was mass food for thought provided to more than 15 millions of workers who, as a result of unemployment, became subjects of federal, state, municipal and private charitable agencies.

Employers, and especially those gifted with ordinary economic intelligence, should have known that during such moments the great masses of workers, a goodly part of whom had been submissive and apparently satisfied with existing conditions, would some day awaken to a realization that something radically wrong existed, and that sooner or later something out of the ordinary would occur.

Things looked pretty black in 1933. Rumblings of dissatisfaction came from all industrial centers. Leaders in political movements, who for many years had made little progress toward organizing large masses of workers, saw great hopes for the future; but with the election of President Roosevelt and the institution of the NRA came renewed hope, and once more the workers took courage in the hope that regular organization channels they were given further opportunity to acquire their independence as free men having been given the right by law to bargain collectively with employers, as this applied to wages, hours and working conditions.

With the invasion of the NRA and other New Deal legislation enacted for their benefit, as well as means for stabilizing the nation's business, and danger existing that the Supreme Court would also rule the National Labor Relations Act unconstitutional, came additional thinking, with increased activities on the part of a large element whose belief is sincere regarding the impossibility of workers ever being able to receive a more equal division of prosperity and the fruits of their labor, and who are determined to put into effect a reconstruction of society.

The NRA, if it had not been invalidated by the courts, with the National Labor Relations Act, and the adoption of the Walsh-Healey Act, offered unequal opportunities to organize mass production industries, which for many years had been the great objective desired upon by the American Federation of Labor. But differences of opinion as to methods of procedure caused a split and present activities conducted by the Committee for Industrial Organization, which it must be acknowledged, is making great headway, is the result of this difference of opinion.

That the method favored by the CIO is taking the country by storm is now fully admitted. It is safe to assume there isn't a factory executive in charge of a large plant in the country that isn't on pins and needles as to what is liable to happen next.

A year ago, once again executives expressed themselves gloriously over the defeat of the NRA and other New Deal measures, and who followed this by their combined efforts to defeat President Roosevelt for re-election, and who several months ago combined to carry on similar tactics to defeat the President's judicial program. It did not dream as to what was actually taking place in the minds of a goodly portion of the millions of workers employed in mass production industries in this country.

Although reminded by this newspaper and hundreds of other labor and liberal publications that the people were actually losing confidence in our courts, and that their vicious opposition to progressive legislation only tended to stir the great rank and file of workers to direct action, they went on until they had reached one fine morning only to find in their daily newspaper that executives of the great automobile industry had capitulated, and a few days later, received word that when officials of the heretofore unconquerable steel industry had succumbed to the inevitable, and had signed on the dotted line.

It is not the purpose of the writer to discuss details as to how this was accomplished, as to what benefits are to be derived in these and other industries now being organized under similar methods, and also as to the possibility of maintaining strong and well-balanced organizations as these views have been expressed in previous issues.

The fact remains, however, that the job is going on, and that from our personal experience and observation, at no time in our half-century of activities in the organized labor movement have we witnessed such determination on the part of workers employed in mass production industries to become organized.

To become thoroughly familiar with activities and opinions shared by working people one must know them, hobnob with them, be interested in their activities and tribulations, and above all, be able to understand them. Large employers of labor, for the most part, have depended on so-called efficiency experts, have spent millions in maintaining spy systems and so-called company unions in the hope of defeating the aims of their employees in becoming affiliated with bonafide labor unions.

They have had implicit faith in propagandists employed by daily newspapers who made them believe that the average working man and woman was not interested in their future and that if by spending millions for protection with detective agencies and the extensive distribution of anti-union propaganda, turkeys on Christmas and the perpetuation of European paternalistic methods, that this was all that was necessary to keep them satisfied.

That this was true a few years ago is an undisputed fact, but this was prior to the advent of the World War, the depression of 1921, the unfair distribution of wealth during the balmy days of 1923 to 1929, the inauguration of the NRA and its invalidation. It was prior to the arrogant attitude assumed by a majority of the "nine old men" who make up the United States Supreme Court, whose interpretations of New Deal laws, it is assumed by the masses of working people to be directed against their material welfare and in favor of the employing class.

It was the writer's privilege to attend a meeting recently where more than 75 delegates representing some 15,000 workers employed in a Central Massachusetts industry were discussing organizing methods adopted by the Committee for Industrial Organization.

Only a few months ago these were apparently satisfied with the methods carried on to effect a complete organization of their craft. With the coming of the new method, however, they changed their attitude and to a man are now of the belief that the new way is superior to the old. How such a change could be effected in such a short time is most amazing to one who has been active in the trade union movement for many years. They are not concerned as to who is at the head of the movement, and as to what may result from this organization of millions of mass production workers. What they are actually concerned about is that the idea is permeating the minds of workers toward becoming organized, and give little or no heed to talk concerning laws and other matters concerning the future, except that the new way leads to securing conditions which are impossible in former attempts to completely organize their industry.

We are not without feeling confident that this could have been accomplished at this time by the American Federation of Labor if John Lewis and his associates had not deserted the A. F. of L. preparations were being made on an extensive scale to organize mass production industries. The dispute arose over methods of procedure,

which, it is felt certain, could have been agreed upon had cool and sober judgment prevailed, instead of an apparent desire to dominate. We are also of the belief, as expressed in previous articles, that present conditions which endanger the future of the American Labor movement, will not be permitted to continue too long, and that the leaders who are not prompted by political motives will realize this and take means for solidifying the movement, thereby avoiding all possible danger which terminates in destruction instead of success.

It is also safe to assume that employers, who with a few months ago, wholly disregarded the importance of union organization, believing that as in former efforts, activities were due entirely to emotionalism and enthusiastic leadership, have experienced an entire change of mind. That they are now fully realizing their mistake in having so viciously opposed a plan, the purpose of which was not only inaugurated to assist them in recouping their extensive losses, but which would have guaranteed industrial peace without resorting to the expense of maintaining spies and other anti-union activities is also a thought that confronts them in no uncertain way.

Had they taken an honest-to-goodness attitude, free from arrogance, and had not assumed a feeling of superiority there would have been no necessity for sit-downs and other methods of conducting strikes originated and conducted by workers to combat centuries of economic slavery.

Hence, our reason for placing the greatest share of responsibility on these employers for what they look upon as unwarranted industrial disturbances. It is earnestly hoped the present is an object lesson, and one that will impress them with full realization that workers are human beings and while it has taken them a long time to realize both their economical and political strength, demonstrations made at the November election and their present organization activities is evidence that their attitude instead of being marked by patience, hopefulness and perseverance has been changed to militancy that has for its purpose freedom and independence which, they feel confident, will be accomplished through mass organization.

## WALSH-HEALEY ACT WAS MAJOR INFLUENCE THAT PERSUADED STEEL CORP. TO GRANT 40-HOUR WEEK

Enactment of Law by Congress Which Made Mandatory 40-Hour Week Provision in Government Contracts and Solidly Backed by A. F. of L.—President Green Said "Definitely Influenced Corporations to Adopt the Shorter Work Week Plan."

Washington, D. C. Apr. 10 (APL).

The decision of Congress to enact the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Bill into law was definitely influenced by the solid backing given the measure by the American Federation of Labor, William Green, president of the Federation, declared at a press conference here. He said the mandatory 40-hour week provision of the Act was the result of the influence which persuaded the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation and other thirteen other steel companies to grant their employees shorter hours and increased wages.

"I think I can definitely state," Mr. Green asserted, "that the forty-hour week which has just been granted is directly traceable to the enactment of the Walsh-Healey Act."

Pointing out that the Navy's need for metal was imperative, he said "the steel companies were in a difficult position because they could not meet the requirements under the forty-eight hour week."

In addition, the A. F. of L. chief declared, the steel companies had feared that charges of collusion would be brought against them for their refusal to bid on steel for the Navy and that it was evident public opinion was being aroused because of the Navy's position, which was headed toward

## Workers Delegates

(Continued from Page 1)

Years ago textile workers had been brought into the many looms and three times as many cotton spindles.

Protection of Women Urged

Anna Brocher, workers' delegate from Czechoslovakia, favored the 40-hour week on what he termed "social, economic and economic grounds."

He said two-thirds of the workers in the textile industry were women and that it was the duty of the state to protect them. He stated that the majority of the industry is supervised by men with a new morality and new social ideas.

Scott Blevins, representative of the American employees' group, told the convention "labor is prepared to open those who expect to use the word 'technical' as the mantle for wide wanderings. This is a technical conference, but we hope it is not a conference of technicalities," he said.

Blevins said the industry was "subject to a startling industrial transition."

Labor Looks to Conference

Miss Perkins in her address told the delegates that labor, the world over was looking to it to point the way to a program of human development. "Our objective," she declared, "must be to develop a world program so that the people of the world may not be dependent upon it, so that the people of the world may not be adequately clothed. Finally, as conference of the engineers of various producing countries at times proved fruitless as discussions between governments may be, it is to be hoped that this conference of workers will point the way to even larger accomplishments."

"The pressure of the workers will not lead to attempts at monopoly. The pressure of the employers' desires for the purpose of the International Labor Organization as an international body, its constitution, and its ideal shall be to divide wages and means by which the workers of the textile industry may enjoy larger measure the plenty which in this country has put within our reach in this country."

Buying Power Strayed

Miss Perkins revealed that while in the ten years from 1885 to 1936, world consumption of cotton averaged 2,000,000 bales per year, or less than 5 1/2 pounds per capita, consumption in the United States is the largest, at a rate of 30 pounds per capita. To meet the needs of the people of the world no more adequately than they are being met in the United States, the world would require, would require, times as much cotton as is now being used.

"The solution of the problems of the textile industry," she declared, "must be found in part through increases in the purchasing power of the world. Hundreds of millions of people are living in countries with a consumption of goods goods less than one-third that found in the Western Hemisphere. One that has the most effect of that in the United States. The

enactment of its construction program because of lack of steel.

He said the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, at its recent meeting, had instructed him to take up with Attorney General Cummings the question of whether the military strength, but not of bids for steel was a collusion violation act around the Walsh-Healey Act.

Questioning regarding the responsibility for the enactment of the Act, Mr. Green asserted that it was in fact by the American Federation of Labor and that the entire forces of the Federation were mobilized in persuading members of both the Senate and the House of Representatives to vote in favor of the measure.

In this connection it is instructive to note that the 1931 convention of the American Federation of Labor endorsed the Walsh-Healey Act which the delegates said "establishes the principle that the government has the right to regulate the conditions of work in its own industry, and that the government must assure working conditions of at least a minimum standard."

The convention also favored a reduction in the provision which set a maximum contract under \$10,000 from the rules of the Act.

ultimate solution of the problems of the industry lies not in restriction and in the reduction of labor. It can only come through increases in the level of living of the workers of all countries and of industries.

Common Program Advocated

Secretary Roper, in his speech, declared that in order to stabilize the textile industry, and to sustain world-wide prosperity, the textile countries should develop a common program to sustain and expand world production and trade to the benefit of all the people.

Other speakers were Jacques Neace, Minister of Social Welfare of Czechoslovakia and chairman of the governing body; Hans C. Overstad of Denmark, employers' vice-chairman of the governing body; and Corneille Mertens of Belgium, workers' vice-chairman of the governing body.

## Senate Approves

(Continued from Page 1)

the all-day strike Senator Byrnes spoke the last day in favor of his amendment; and Senator Wagner supported that the amendment be amended to condemn the employers who had refused to bargain. The National Labor Relations Act, Byrnes could not quite agree, though he did not defend the employers, and went out of his way to declare that he had been astounded at the revelation of the La Follette Committee on the trying and coercion by employers.

Wagner felt of Election Senator Wagner told a moving story of how, as chairman of the first Labor House, he had with "some persuasion" got coal operators of 15 states to agree to a new election law. He went on:

"The majority of the different places asked, 'Do you want poll taxes?' I said: 'No; we regard these workers as citizens, and we want them to vote, and do not want poll taxes.' We conducted the election in 15 states, and out of the 15, only one was a state trooper, and there was not a single act of violence. I have voted in secret ballot, and in 13 of the 15 towns, they elected the outside."

"When I think I am well informed, they are men who want to protect and defend our country. Let us think about that, and not select these unfortunates."

Miss Perkins Amendment

Senator Perkins of Indiana showed in this debate the same vigor that has marked him in other discussions. He declared that the textile industry was vitally interested in this amendment, and that the wearing clothes of millions of South Carolina, and that the textile industry will not force him to be a so-called labor lawyer. Furthermore, this amendment would save the coal mines at 400,000 coal mines."

VANCOUVER MEAT CUTTERS SIGN UP

"We have a short time in the Meat Cutters' Union of Vancouver, B. C. to elect a new executive. Burns & Co. for having discharged 15 union members, and the union is now in a pact with the union in the Vancouver area and displayed the union shop card."

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